

HA VRINCOURT WOOD
CAPTURED BY NAZI

CAPTURED BY HANG
 Lin... H... T...

of Thrilling Escape From Hun Guard

Lafayette flying corps who was captured by the Germans some time ago and returned to England. He was captured on the night of August 6, when he was forced to land after an aerial combat with three German machines. He was wounded in the thigh, and his machine became disabled at an altitude of 1,000 meters, but he managed to land safely in the hands of British troops.

Hitchcock was forced to walk more than 100 miles. This included eight consecutive nights, hiding during the daytime. He lived on the food he had saved from his meager rations in the prison camp. He was entirely ignorant of the country through which he passed, not guiding himself by a small pocket compass. On the eighth day of his tramp he found himself in a small village. He inquired of a

**SOUTHERN MEN ARE LOST
WHEN SHIP GOES DOWN**

Thirty-Five Members of the Crew of Transport Mount Vernon Killed in Explosion.

WAS HIT ON STARBOARD SIDE

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, on Board When Craft Is Torpedoed by German Submarine 200 Miles From French Coast.

**AMERICANS ARE MOVING
ON HINDENBURG LINE**

Rush Substantial Force to Help the French in Thrust Between Conde and Rheims.

SCHEME OF GENERAL BATTLE

Main Objective of Combined Allied Forces Is to Smash the Strongest and Vital Part of the Line at St. Quentin.

ALLIES APPROACH ST. QUENTIN

Armies Still Pressing Forward, After Whole Month of Great Offensive.

[By Associated Press.]

The British and French armies continue to cut their way into the German lines on various sectors of the lower part of the battle line in France. Notwithstanding the weather, which has caused somewhat of a slacken in the violence of the operations, Field Marshal Haig's forces have materially encroached upon Cambrai and Quentin, while, farther south,

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Thirty-five members of the crew of the American army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecilie, were killed by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the vessel last Thursday when she was 60 miles from the French coast, homebound. The passengers included Senator Lewis, of Illinois, who was among those safely landed after the transport returned to a French port under her own steam.

Vice-Admiral Sims reported to the Navy Department to-day that the torpedo was fired from a submarine on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 fireroom, but he did not state the extent of the damage. Navy officials assumed, that since the vessel was able to reach port, that her own power she was not badly damaged.

The men killed were firemen, engineers, and water tenders and 10 others were on duty in the flooded fireroom. They were:

Harvey Munn, Leesburg, Tex.; A. C. Peterson, Catawagus, N. Y.; H. C. Plew, Jackson, Mich.; J. W. Gandy, Wash. D. C.; McK. Rivers, Buena Vista, O.; G. J. Nathan, Philadelphia; W. H. Schultz,

WASHINGTON, September 8.—The news of keenest and most significant interest to the army staff here is that which reveals that there is a forward movement of French and Americans, evidently, westward, towards the southern end of the Hindenburg line. This offensive developed in a single night and at a place between Conde and Rheims, where it was supposed for the past ten days the Germans were already prepared to fall back on the Hindenburg line.

It now is apparent that when the French and Americans drove the Germans over the Marne near Dormans and Possy, in July, heavy German forces remained until yesterday, when they were attacked by the French and the Americans. Identically, it is also apparent that General Pershing has distributed his aggregate forces along the line, either in the front ranks alone or in the rear, to be ready to meet with the French and English, instead of concentrating them, as alleged in certain news dispatches from Washington, in an all-American drive at some new point.

Army officers pointed out to-day that the new point, and point, and that the Pershing not only had

on the old Noyon sector toward Fere and Laon and northward through Soissons in an auxiliary maneuver were the same objectives in view.

Between the Vesle and Aisne Rivers, where the American troops are fighting with the French, additional ground has been gained by the allied forces.

The British now are standing at Verueque, six miles from St. Quentin having carried out an advance of a ten-mile march on the general line of Eperly, Hesbrouart and Vermeux.

To the north the greater part of the Havincourt wood, one of the strongest points barring the way to the Germans, also has been captured. The rapid has been the British advance along this portion of the front is they now are in the positions to strike the big German drive of last March.

In these positions the Germans are making stout resistance to further progress by the British. The French are working their way across the St. Gobain forest north of Soissons in the new mechanics of the outflanking of La Fere and Laon and all the German positions east of them. They have reached the skirts of the Vesle valley and the northern edge of the forest, and a half miles from La Fere, w

in War Department records: Daniel Carroll, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. E. Tracy, Canton City, Ore.; J. E. Vebey, Marietta, Ga.; J. H. Armistead, St. Louis, Mo.; Col. H. P. Breachamp, Williamsburg, Mass.; P. J. Bergman, 119 North Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.; M. Gustave Sander, Webster, Mass.; H. H. Auburn, H. C. F. Burns, East Boston, Mass.; H. C. Carter, Poplarville, Miss.; J. M. Deaver, D. O. Duke, J. H. Crockett, Raven, Va.; W. P. Dukes, Hendersonville, N. C.; W. P. Flynn, Cambridge, Mass.; D. B. Frye, Conway, Ark.; J. G. Galt, St. Louis, Mo.; J. E. Hager, Memphis, J. T. Harford, Hartford, Conn.; Fred Hancock, Renton, Wash.; Lambeth Hardy, Sarepa, Mo.; H. H. Harlow, St. Louis, Mo.;

1. Hoffman, Newberry, Ind.; E. Finch.
2. Patterson, N. J.; Louis Lafarge, Vallejo,
Calif.; L. M. Smith, New York, N. Y.;
3. W. Morse, Manchester, N. H.

AMSTERDAM, September 8.—"All our enemies, including America, will shortly recognize that there is no sense in continuing the war."

Interior, is quoted by the Vienna Free Press Zeitung as having made the statement in an interview, adding that he was convinced "favorable conditions for peace will arise before winter."

The Turkish statesman's alleged declaration in itself is regarded here as another opening gun in the carefully prepared campaign of "before-winter" campaign of the central powers, his allusion to America, however, he included, has caused a mild sensation in diplomatic circles because of this manifestation of a nation that has displayed such long-suffering patience toward Turkey, staunchly resisting strong pressure at home for a declaration of war.

TO NAME SAULSBURY

Returns Show His Delegates Will Poll Largest Vote in Primary

Tuesday,

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 8.—

The continued advance of the British and Americans menacing Little may make it probable that the campaign alone, but staff officers say its course will be inevitable if the Hamburg line is taken. Queen Victoria's son-in-law, General Foch is using both plans. That is, the British are being sent forward via Cambrai and Tonnai and at the same time the British are moving southeast to connect with the French and American forces. The latter are to take St. Quentin in flank.

The immediate operation which will hold the British in place, it is held, is the master stroke of General Foch in having three great armies converging on the German front, to paralyze the transportation system of the Germans and may force not only a retreat, but may, because the Germans stand at St. Quentin and fight to retain it, will cause the allies should be in a position to follow the retreat incessantly.

**BEER ORDER WILL CLOSE
TWO-THIRDS OF SALOONS**

**HAIG REPORTS CAPTURE
OF HAVRINCOURT WOOD**

[By Associated Press.]

LONDON, September 8.—(Captur-

PARIS, September 8.—The French have occupied Vaux, Pluquiers and Happoncourt, and are now moving well as Hamel, according to the War office announcement to-night. This has also many allusions on both sides to the Queen. The statement reads: "North of the Somme we carried Vaux, Pluquiers and Happoncourt east of the Somme and Hamel."

"South of the Somme the enemy suffered bitter resistance. Avenues were cleared and the enemy's positions recaptured by us. We gained ground on both sides of the Oise, east of Paris, and the enemy's communications were cut."

Further south (north of the Aisne) the French and Americans held the Germans round LaFaux and Chateau-Thierry, and then attacked them. Two successful raids were executed in the Champagne, where prisoners were taken.

primary in Delaware show that United States Senator Willard Saulsbury won a large majority of the delegates elected to next Tuesday's State convention at Dover, and that he will be renominated as candidate for the Senate. Re-

legates favorable to the renomination of Albert F. Polk as a candidate for the House of Representatives were also elected.

[illegible]

day, and was approximately the same tonnage mined the preceding week. Anthracite production for the time period showed an increase of 25,716 tons over the week before, with a total of 2,359,716 tons.